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Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council

Thematic cluster III: United Nations offices, peacebuilding support offices, integrated offices and commissions

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

I. Introduction

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council (thematic cluster III) (A/71/365/Add.3). During its consideration of the report, the Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information and clarification, concluding with written responses that were received on 2 December 2016.

2. The main report of the Secretary-General (A/71/365) provides an overview of the proposed resource requirements for 2017 for 31 special political missions and related cross-cutting issues, while five addenda cover the specific requirements for thematic clusters I to III and the two larger missions, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) (A/71/365/Add.1-5). The budget proposals of the Secretary-General for the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen and the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General for Conflict Prevention, including in Burundi (both under cluster I), and the proposed budget for the United Nations Mission in Colombia (cluster III) are presented under separate addenda (A/71/365/Add.6 and A/71/365/Add.7, respectively). The comments and

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recommendations of the Advisory Committee of a cross-cutting nature pertaining to all special political missions are contained in the main report of the Committee (A/71/595),[1] while the comments and recommendations of the Committee regarding the budget proposals for thematic clusters I to III, UNAMA and UNAMI are presented in related reports (A/71/595/Add.1-5).

3. The Advisory Committee recalls that the General Assembly approved a biennial provision of $1,124,400,000 for special political missions under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for 2016-2017 (resolution 70/249 A). A summary of the provision for special political missions for the biennium 2016-2017 is provided in annex I to the main report of the Secretary-General (A/71/365).

II. Resource requirements

4. The proposed resources for eight special political missions grouped under cluster III in 2017 amount to $220,100,200, reflecting an increase of $28,628,900 (15 per cent) compared with the appropriation of $191,471,300 for 2016. Taking into account the projected overexpenditure of $1,364,300 at the end of 2016, the resource requirements for the eight missions in 2017 estimated by the Secretary-General amount to $221,464,500 (see A/71/365, tables 4 and 6).

5. Tables 1 and 2 below provide a breakdown, by mission, of the estimated expenditure for 2016 and the projected requirements for 2017, as reflected in the report of the Secretary-General (A/71/365/Add.3).

Table 1
Summary of resource requirements by mission
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January to 31 December 2016				*Requirements for 1 January-31 December 2017*			
Mission	*Appropriation* (1)	*Estimated expenditure* (2)	*Variance* (3)=(1)-(2)	*Appropriation 2016* (4)=(1)	*Total requirements* (5)	*Non-recurrent requirements* (6)	*Variance (2017-2016)* (7)=(5)-(4)	*Net requirements for 2017*[a] (8)=(5)-(6)
United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS)[b]	13 330.2	13 055.3	274.9	13 330.2	13 283.3	20.7	(46.9)	13 008.4
United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS)	19 919.9	18 217.3	1 702.6	19 919.9	18 033.3	144.8	(1 886.6)	16 330.7
United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)	93 486.6	92 711.0	775.6	93 486.6	96 094.5	2 827.3	2 607.9	95 318.9
United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy in Central Asia (UNRCCA)	3 022.7	2 913.0	109.7	3 022.7	3 075.1	78.0	52.4	2 965.4

[1] The report includes the comments of the Advisory Committee on the Kuwait Joint Support Office under thematic cluster III missions.

Mission	1 January to 31 December 2016				Requirements for 1 January–31 December 2017			
	Appropriation	Estimated expenditure	Variance	Appropriation 2016	Total requirements	Non-recurrent requirements	Variance (2017-2016)	Net requirements for 2017[a]
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(1)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(5)-(4)	(8)=(5)-(3)
United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission	4 958.2	4 750.9	207.3	4 958.2	4 385.1	14.4	(573.1)	4 177.8
Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL)	8 466.7	8 421.3	45.4	8 466.7	8 217.5	85.4	(249.2)	8 172.1
United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA)	7 105.5	7 016.8	88.7	7 105.5	6 686.9	30.4	(418.6)	6 598.2
United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)	41 181.5	45 750.0	(4 568.5)	41 181.5	70 324.5	5 031.7	29 143.0	74 893.0
Total	**191 471.3**	**192 835.6**	**(1 364.3)**	**191 471.3**	**220 100.2**	**8 232.7**	**28 628.9**	**221 464.5**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2016.
[b] Reflects combined appropriation for UNOWA and the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel.

Table 2
Summary of financial resources by major category of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	1 January–31 December 2016				Requirements for 1 January–31 December 2017			
	Appropriation	Estimated expenditure	Variance	Appropriation 2016	Total requirements	Non-recurrent requirements	Variance (2017-2016)	Net requirements for 2017
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(1)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(5)-(4)	(8)=(5)-(3)
I. Military and police personnel								
1 Military observers	396.6	298.2	98.4	396.6	320.8	–	(75.8)	222.4
2 Military contingent	12 362.4	14 775.7	(2 413.3)	12 362.4	23 077.2	–	10 714.8	25 490.5
3 United Nations police	718.5	758.3	(39.8)	718.5	796.1	–	77.6	835.9
Total, category I	**13 477.5**	**15 832.2**	**(2 354.7)**	**13 477.5**	**24 194.1**	**–**	**10 716.6**	**26 548.8**
II. Civilian personnel								
1 International staff	73 494.0	71 447.6	2 046.4	73 494.0	75 275.6	–	1 781.6	73 229.2
2 National staff	11 030.2	11 147.5	(117.3)	11 030.2	11 816.1	–	785.9	11 933.4
3 United Nations Volunteers	631.7	582.9	48.8	631.7	911.9	–	280.2	863.1
4 General temporary assistance	861.1	324.9	536.2	861.1	1 459.9	–	598.8	923.7
5 Government-provided personnel	421.6	256.2	165.4	421.6	726.7	–	305.1	561.3
Total, category II	**86 438.6**	**83 759.1**	**2 679.5**	**86 438.6**	**90 190.2**	**–**	**3 751.6**	**87 510.7**

	1 January-31 December 2016				Requirements for 1 January-31 December 2017			
Category of expenditure	Appropriation (1)	Estimated expenditure (2)	Variance (3)=(1)-(2)	Appropriation 2016 (4)=(1)	Total requirements (5)	Non-recurrent requirements (6)	Variance (2017-2016) (7)=(5)-(4)	Net requirements for 2017[a] (8)=(5)-(3)
III. Operational costs								
1 Consultants	3 380.0	3 265.6	114.4	3 380.0	2 855.4	–	(524.6)	2 741.0
2 Official travel	7 585.4	7 616.2	(30.8)	7 585.4	7 069.5	–	(515.9)	7 100.3
3 Facilities and infrastructure	27 705.2	29 945.2	(2 240.0)	27 705.2	35 843.7	921.4	8 138.5	38 083.7
4 Ground transportation	5 107.4	5 079.2	28.2	5 107.4	8 915.3	4 851.5	3 807.9	8 887.1
5 Air transportation	19 680.3	19 389.2	291.1	19 680.3	21 542.5	524.0	1 862.2	21 251.4
6 Naval transportation	27.4	27.4	–	27.4	27.4	–	–	27.4
7 Communications	11 238.8	10 848.7	390.1	11 238.8	10 935.5	1 095.7	(303.3)	10 545.4
8 Information technology	4 101.0	5 275.9	(1 174.9)	4 101.0	3 938.1	613.2	(162.9)	5 113.0
9 Medical	4 132.5	3 581.6	550.9	4 132.5	4 928.7	226.9	796.2	4 377.8
10 Other supplies, services and equipment	8 597.2	8 215.3	381.9	8 597.2	9 659.8	–	1 062.6	9 277.9
Total, category III	**91 555.2**	**93 244.3**	**(1 689.1)**	**91 555.2**	**105 715.9**	**8 232.7**	**14 160.7**	**107 405.0**
Total (net of staff assessment)	**191 471.3**	**192 835.6**	**(1 364.3)**	**191 471.3**	**220 100.2**	**8 232.7**	**28 628.9**	**221 464.5**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2016.

Budget performance for 2016

6. The estimated expenditures for eight missions grouped in cluster III for 2016 amount to $192,835,600, reflecting an overexpenditure of $1,364,300 (0.7 per cent) compared with the appropriation of $191,471,300 for 2016. The projected overexpenditure reflects the net effect of higher-than-budgeted requirements for one mission (UNSMIL) and lower than budgeted requirements for the other seven missions under cluster III. A summary of significant estimated variances between the 2016 appropriation and projected expenditures for missions continuing into 2017 is provided in table 4 of the Secretary-General's main report (A/71/365).

7. Major contributing factors of the variances in the estimated budget requirements for 2016 include:

(a) UNOWAS: higher actual vacancy rates for national staff and military observers; streamlining of consultancy and travel requirements following the merger of UNOWA and the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel (a decrease of $274,900);

(b) UNIOGBIS: lower actual international staff costs for the incumbents of the positions; delayed recruitment for three Government-provided personnel; decreased ground transportation requirements due to in-house maintenance and repairs (a decrease of $1,702,600);

(c) UNSOM: lower communications and freight costs; reduced air transportation and medical equipment requirements, offset in part by higher rental

and maintenance services costs; acquisition of software packages and licences for the installation of physical security equipment for compliance with minimum operating security standards; and maintenance and repair of equipment (a decrease of $775,600);

(d) UNRCCA: higher actual vacancy rates for international staff, offset in part by increase in national staff costs based on applicable salary scales; and lower actual vacancy rates for national staff (a decrease of $109,700);

(e) United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission: reduced number of field assessment missions owing to the use of desktop methodology following the security threats from Boko Haram (a decrease of $207,300);

(f) UNSCOL: lower actual national staff costs for the incumbents of the positions; lower network connectivity costs, offset in part by increased regional travel for the Special Coordinator; and duty assignment temporarily assigned from the Department of Political Affairs to the Political Unit of UNSCOL for surge capacity requirements to meet critical mandated tasks (a decrease of $45,400);

(g) UNOCA: lower actual international and national staff costs for the incumbents of the positions; higher actual vacancy rates for national staff, offset in part by increased air transportation and official travel requirements owing to the intensified good offices and mediation role of the Special Representative and UNOCA (a decrease of $88,700);

(h) UNSMIL: additional requirements for military and civilian personnel and operational resources resulting from the re-establishment of a permanent presence in Libya through a phased return, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 2259 (2015) and 2273 (2016); a commitment authority was authorized by the Advisory Committee on 6 June 2016 to allow the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in the amount up to $4,991,200.

8. The Advisory Committee was provided, upon request, with information on the utilization rate of approved resources for 2016 (see annex I), which shows a significant delay in the budget implementation for most missions in cluster III. At UNSMIL, for example, the actual expenditure in the category of military contingents as of 30 September 2016 amounted to $0.1 million compared with the projected expenditure of $2.4 million as at 31 December 2016. Following the Committee's query, the Secretariat has adjusted the projected expenditure by $2.2 million, from $2.4 million to $0.2 million. Moreover, actual expenditure under facilities and infrastructure amounted to $2.5 million as of 30 September 2016, compared with the projected expenditure of $7.1 million as at 31 December 2016. While the Secretary-General projected an overexpenditure of $1.2 million as at 31 December 2016, the mission will now have an underexpenditure estimated at $2.2 million, and the projected 2016 expenditure for petrol, oil and lubricants under ground transportation will also be reduced by $11,000 (see annex II). The Committee was informed that the main reason for the low rate of utilization of resources at UNSMIL was due to the fact that the budget for 2016 was based on plans to return the mission to Tripoli. Security conditions, however, prevented that move, resulting in actual expenditures being less than anticipated.

Proposed resources for 2017

9. The estimated requirements for the eight missions grouped in cluster III of $220,100,200 for 2017 reflect an increase of $28,628,900 (15 per cent) compared with the appropriation for 2016. The increase reflects the net effect of increased requirements for UNSOM ($2,607,900), UNRCCA ($52,400) and UNSMIL ($29,143,000) and lower requirements for UNOWAS ($46,900), UNIOGBIS ($1,886,600), Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission ($573,100), UNOCA ($418,600) and UNSCOL ($249,200). A summary of significant variances between approved resources for 2016 and proposed resources for 2017 for continuing missions under this cluster is contained in table 6 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/71/365).

10. The breakdown of variances in the estimated budget requirements for 2017 by mission, and the main contributing factors to the variances, are as follows:

(a) UNSOM: the proposed establishment of 18 civilian positions (2 P-4, 2 P-3, 4 Field Service (FS) and 10 local level (LL)); the full deployment of new positions approved for 2016; the full deployment for the 12 months in 2017 of established national staff positions and general temporary assistance positions compared to the phased deployment in 2016; lower projected vacancy rates for international staff (2016: 25 per cent; 2017: 22 per cent); higher standard troop reimbursement rates in accordance with General Assembly resolution 68/281; and increased requirements for contingent-owned major and self-sustainment equipment; the increases are offset in part by reduced requirements under operational costs, mainly for air transportation, ground transportation, communications and information technology requirements;

(b) UNRCCA: increased requirements for national staff costs based on applicable salary scales; increase in requirements for information technology; rental and maintenance of offices shared with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); and replacement of one unserviceable vehicle;

(c) UNSMIL: re-establishment of a permanent presence in Libya through a phased return, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 2259 (2015) and 2273 (2016), resulting in a proposed establishment of 119 new positions, the planned deployment of 234 United Nations guards to Tripoli and increased requirements under operational costs (see paras. 54-58 and 61-63 below);

(d) UNOWAS: higher projected vacancy rates for national staff and military observers; and streamlining of consultancy and travel requirements following the merger of the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA) and the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel;

(e) UNIOGBIS: decrease in international staff costs reflecting the lower actual average step in grade and dependency status of current incumbents based on expenditure trends; removal of the one-time provision made in 2016 for electrical, safety and security and other equipment; decrease in requirements for ground transportation owing to in-house maintenance and repairs;

(f) Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission: reduced number of civilian observers from eight to five, as fewer observation missions would be possible in the northern parts of Cameroon and Nigeria owing to the Boko Haram threats;

(g) UNOCA: decrease in international and national staff costs reflecting the lower actual average step in grade and dependency status of current incumbents, based on expenditure trends; and decrease in travel requirements based on the number of election-related activities;

(h) UNSCOL: higher projected vacancy rates for international staff; lower network connectivity costs, offset in part by increase in travel requirements owing to Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) and the good offices mandates of the mission.

Relocation of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya to Libya

11. In his main report (A/71/365), the Secretary-General indicates that the Security Council has recognized the need for UNSMIL to re-establish its presence in Libya through a phased return, as political and security conditions allow, and to make the necessary security arrangements, as set out in its resolutions 2238 (2015) and 2291 (2016). The Secretary-General further indicates, in his report on cluster III, that it is vital that the Mission re-establish a permanent presence in Libya (A/71/365/Add.3, para. 227).

12. According to the Secretary-General, while a small office will remain operational in Tunis in 2017, UNSMIL will work towards the phased, gradual relocation of Mission staff to Tripoli. As a first phase, security conditions permitting, UNSMIL will focus on the relocation of senior United Nations staff and staff performing critical substantive functions, alongside essential Mission support functions. The core of the security component will also move to the new headquarters. Progress in the political and security spheres allowing, UNSMIL anticipates the relocation of the majority of the remaining positions to Tripoli by the end of 2017 (A/71/365/Add.3, para. 250).

13. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed by the Secretariat that a joint assessment carried out by UNSMIL, the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Safety and Security, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department for Field Support had concluded that the protection by a United Nations Guard Unit is a prerequisite for the return of UNSMIL to Tripoli. On 16 May 2016, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General sent a letter to the President of the Presidency Council of the Government of National Accord of Libya seeking the concurrence of the Government for the deployment of a guard unit, providing details on the numbers of military personnel, its tasks and responsibilities. The Committee was informed by the Secretariat that, in a letter dated 12 June 2016, the Presidency Council transmitted its approval for the deployment of the United Nations Guard Unit.

14. Upon request, the Advisory Committee was provided with the following table, which shows the planned timeline for the completion of the construction works for the deployment of the United Nations Guard Unit.

Table 3
Essential construction work for the deployment of the United Nations Guard Unit at the UNSMIL compound in Tripoli

Scope of work	*Timeline*
Perimeter protection: includes improvements to the perimeter of the identified compound, replacement of existing chain-link fence, installation of razor-wire topping on the wall, flood lights and security gates with locking mechanisms for all entry points	60 days/November-early December 2016
Explosive threat mitigation: replacement of glass entry doors, anti-blast protection on windows, HESCO barriers, displacement and improvement of entry gates, installation of metal bars and safe rooms for staff accommodation (the latter will take place over 190 days, however, given the phased deployment of staff, it is not anticipated that this will impact the staff deployment timeline)	20 days/November 2016
Access control: includes magnetometers and X-ray machines at the pedestrian screening areas, weapons clearing and storage and door hardware with deadlocks	70 days/November-mid-December 2016
Electronic security and related requirements: includes an intrusion detection system; closed-circuit television; class K fire extinguishers; helipad; staff notification system; and installation of a roof over the petrol station	45 days/November-December 2016
Rub hall storage, field kitchen for United Nations Guard Unit, workshop for vehicles and ammunition storage	60 days/December 2016-January 2017

15. The Advisory Committee sought clarification on whether there would be any cost-savings benefits in 2017 related to the phased relocation and on the estimated one-time-only cost of the relocation. As indicated in the response provided, the relocation of the mission to Tripoli would, in the short term, generate increased costs both in terms of personnel costs (installation and relocation costs) and in terms of the necessary operational infrastructure, including: engineering infrastructure; safety and security equipment; ground and air transportation; medical and other budget lines that are directly linked to the re-establishment of the Mission's presence in Tripoli. The estimated one-time relocation cost for 80 international staff is $1.6 million, which includes the installation of staff in Libya and the repatriation of their families from Tunis. A further $50,000 would be required to relocate vehicles and supply items from Tunisia to Libya.

16. The Advisory Committee was also informed that in the long term, from 2018 onwards, efficiencies could be anticipated in the form of a decreased rental provision for UNSMIL premises in Tunis and possible decreases under official travel and air transportation costs as the Mission personnel and presence in Libya will no longer depend on the provision of a continuous air bridge between Tunis and Tripoli. **The Advisory Committee looks forward to these savings being reflected in the future budget submissions for UNSMIL.**

A. Comments and recommendation on staffing requirements

17. The approved positions under cluster III for 2016, the vacancy situation as at 30 September 2016 and the staffing proposals of the Secretary-General for 2017 are summarized in table 4 below. The Advisory Committee was also provided with additional information on the actual vacancy rates for all positions under thematic cluster III, special political missions, as at 30 September 2016 (see annex III to the present report). The comments of the Committee and its recommendations on variances, resource requirements and staffing proposals are set out under the discussion of the individual missions in the following paragraphs. The proposed staffing structures of five of the eight missions in cluster III (UNOWAS, UNRCCA, Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission, UNSCOL and UNOCA) provide for no additional positions.

Table 4
Thematic cluster III: summary of staffing requirements[a]

	Approved for 2016	*Vacant positions as at 30 September*	*Proposed for 2017*[b]	*New positions*	*Abolishments*	*Reclassifications*
UNOWAS[c]	63 (1 USG, 1 ASG, 2 D-1, 7 P-5, 13 P-4, 7 P-3, 7 FS, 6 NPO, 19 LL)	9 (1 P-5, 2 P-4, 4 P-3, 1 NPO, 1 LL)	63 (1 USG, 1 ASG, 2 D-1, 7 P-5, 13 P-4, 7 P-3, 7 FS, 6 NPO, 19 LL)	2 (1 NPO, 1 LL)	2 (1 NPO, 1 LL)	—
UNIOGBIS	137 (1 USG, 2 D-2, 2 D-1, 6 P-5, 13 P-4, 9 P-3, 28 FS, 26 NPO, 40 LL, 10 UNV)	13 (3 P-4, 2 P-3, 4 FS, 3 NPO, 1 LL)	138 (1 USG, 2 D-2, 2 D-1, 6 P-5, 13 P-4, 9 P-3, 28 FS, 26 NPO, 40 LL, 11 UNV)	1 (1 national UNV)	—	—
UNSOM	265 (1 USG, 2 ASG, 1 D-2, 7 D-1, 30 P-5, 37 P-4, 29 P-3, 1 P-2, 45 FS, 69 NPO, 39 LL, 4 UNV)	76 (6 P-5, 10 P-4, 6 P-3, 6 FS, 28 NPO, 19 LL, 1 UNV)	283 (1 USG, 2 ASG, 1 D-2, 7 D-1, 30 P-5, 39 P-4, 31 P-3, 1 P-2, 49 FS, 69 NPO, 49 LL, 4 UNV)	18 (2 P-4, 2 P-3, 4 FS, 10 LL)	—	—
UNRCCA	30 (1 ASG, 1 P-5, 2 P-4, 2 P-3, 2 FS, 4 NPO, 18 LL)	1 (1 P-5)	30 (1 ASG, 1 P-5, 2 P-4, 2 P-3, 2 FS, 4 NPO, 18 LL)	—	—	—
United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission	12 (3 P-5, 6 P-4, 1 FS, 2 LL)	—	12 (3 P-5, 6 P-4, 1 FS, 2 LL)	—	—	—
UNSCOL	82 (1 USG, 1 ASG, 1 D-1, 2 P-5, 6 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 P-2, 7 FS, 4 NPO, 58 LL)	6 (1 P-5, 2 P-4, 2 LL, 1 NPO)	82 (1 USG, 1 ASG, 1 D-1, 2 P-5, 6 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 P-2, 7 FS, 4 NPO, 58 LL)	—	—	—
UNOCA	41 (1 USG, 2 D-1, 4 P-5, 11 P-4, 4 P-3, 7 FS, 4 NPO, 8 LL)	9 (2 P-5, 3 P-4, 2 NPO, 2 LL)	41 (1 USG, 2 D-1, 4 P-5, 11 P-4, 4 P-3, 7 FS, 4 NPO, 8 LL)	—	—	—

	Approved for 2016	*Vacant positions as at 30 September*	*Proposed for 2017*	*New positions*	*Abolishments*	*Reclassifications*
UNSMIL	197 (1 USG, 2 ASG, 2 D-2, 7 D-1, 10 P-5, 27 P-4, 28 P-3, 2 P-2, 74 FS, 1 GS-OL, 8 NPO, 33 LL, 2 UNV)	26 (1 ASG, 1 D-1, 1 P-5, 8 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 P-2, 5 FS, 2 NPO, 6 LL)	316 (1 USG, 3 ASG, 2 D-2, 7 D-1, 12 P-5, 36 P-4, 37 P-3, 2 P-2, 118 FS, 1 GS-OL, 10 NPO, 75 LL, 12 UNV)	119 (1 ASG, 2 P-5, 9 P-4, 9 P-3, 44 FS, 2 NPO, 42 LL, 10 UNV)	—	—

Abbreviations: USG, Under-Secretary-General; ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; FS, Field Service; GS (OL), General Service (Other level); LL, Local level; NPO, National Professional Officer; UNV, United Nations Volunteer.

[a] Excludes requirements for the United Nations Mission in Colombia.

[b] The approved 2016 staffing for UNOWAS reflects the sum of the approved 2016 staffing for UNOWA and the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel.

[c] UNOWAS proposes the redeployment of 2 positions in 2017, as follows: proposed redeployment of 1 Senior Political Affairs Officer (P-5) from Dakar to Nouakchott; and proposed redeployment of 1 Political Affairs Officer (P-4) from Bamako to Dakar.

United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel

18. The proposed budget for UNOWAS for 2017 provides for the establishment of two new positions (1 Administrative Assistant (National Professional Officer (NPO) and 1 Information Systems Assistant (LL); the abolishment of two positions, one Technical Compliance Officer (NPO) and one Switchboard Operator (LL); and the redeployment of two positions (1 P-4 from Bamako to Dakar and 1 P-5 from Dakar to Nouakchott).

19. The redeployment of a position of Political Affairs Officer (P-4) is proposed to further strengthen the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General as a result of the merger and to provide dedicated capacity for strategic planning in UNOWAS. The Political Affairs Officer (P-4) in the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General would assist, in particular, with strategic planning and the coordination of tasks in the implementation of the UNOWAS mandate.

20. A position of Senior Political Affairs Officer (P-5) is proposed for redeployment in connection with the establishment of the UNOWAS liaison cell in Nouakchott. As indicated in the supplementary information provided to the Advisory Committee, the establishment of the liaison cell was in response to a request of the Heads of State of the Group of Five for the Sahel for a relocation of the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel to Nouakchott to ensure close coordination with the Group, and was endorsed in a statement made by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2016/11).

United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau

21. The Secretary-General proposes to establish one new national United Nations Volunteer position in the Public Information Unit of UNIOGBIS to provide additional support to the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, through the drafting of press releases, public statements and recording radio pieces and carrying out other public information-related tasks (A/71/365/Add.3, paras. 61 and 62). The new position will be split between the

headquarters/Bissau and the field region, thus providing important additional capacity and coverage. The Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that the proposed position would be assigned to Bubaque, the capital of the Bolama-Bijagos island region. UNIOGBIS established an office in Bubaque in December 2015, and formally opened the office in April 2016. The national United Nations Volunteer would spend six months in Bubaque and another six months at UNIOGBIS headquarters in Bissau during the rainy season from May to October when the island region has intermittent access.

22. The Advisory Committee requested additional information on the existing staffing resources for the Public Information Unit in UNIOGBIS, including their locations, and further justification for the need for an additional United Nations Volunteer position in 2017 considering that three additional United Nations Volunteer positions were approved in the 2016 budget to provide support for the Unit. According to the information received, the three national United Nations Volunteer positions established in 2016 were placed in the field offices located in Sao Domingos, Bafata and Buba. The reason for the proposed establishment of an additional national United Nations Volunteer position is to provide coverage in the field office located in Bubaque (Guinea-Bissau's main island). Specifically, the national United Nations Volunteer position would strengthen the mission's community outreach in Bubaque and the surrounding islands, in addition to carrying out daily public information work in the Bolama-Bijagos archipelago. Like the national United Nations Volunteer positions in the other three field offices, the position in Bubaque would also serve as an extension of the Public Information Unit outside Bissau, disseminating information on the mission's mandate, contributing to the production of radio programmes (including reports, interviews, writing and editing), supporting communication activities of United Nations entities and monitoring local media and the activities of State authorities, political parties, religious and traditional authorities and civil society.

23. **Subject to its comments and observations in the paragraphs above, the Advisory Committee recommends approval of the Secretary-General's 2017 staffing proposals for UNOWAS, UNRCCA, the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission, UNSCOL, UNOCA and UNIOGBIS.**

United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia

24. The Secretary-General proposes the establishment of 18 new positions (2 P-4, 2 P-3, 4 FS and 10 LL) for the mission in 2017 and resources for four new Government-provided personnel. As stated in the report of the Secretary-General (A/71/365/Add.3, para. 114), the Security Council, in its resolution 2275 (2016), requested UNSOM to further strengthen its presence in all capitals of interim regional administrations in order to strategically support the political peace and reconciliation process and security sector reform.

25. **With regard to the proposed four additional substantive positions (2 P-4 and 2 P-3), the Advisory Committee recommends approval of two P-4 positions of Political Affairs Officers and one P-3 position of Human Rights Officer. The Committee recommends against establishing a second P-3 position of Human Rights Officer. Any related non-post resources should be adjusted accordingly.**

26. The additional 14 non-substantive positions are proposed for: (a) four Close Protection Officer positions (FS) to strengthen the Mission's close protection operations by ensuring adequate protection coverage of the Mission principals, in accordance with existing policy and procedure; (b) two Local Security Assistants (LL) to conduct coordination with the local law enforcement agencies on operational matters, whenever needed; and (c) eight Radio Operators (LL) to maintain liaison with staff in the regional offices.

27. With regard to the eight Radio Operators, the Advisory Committee points out that the United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS) was established specifically for the provision of logistical support to United Nations activities in that country. **The Advisory Committee is of the view that the request for the Radio Operators should have been submitted through the budget of UNSOS rather than UNSOM. Therefore, the Committee recommends against their establishment. Any related non-post resources should be adjusted accordingly. A request for positions of Radio Operators should be submitted, if necessary, through the budget submission of UNSOS. Should the functions of Radio Operators need to be undertaken before the budget submission of UNSOS is presented for consideration by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General may consider authorizing the use of general temporary assistance.**

28. **Subject to its comments and recommendations in the paragraphs above, the Advisory Committee recommends approval of the staffing proposals of the Secretary-General for UNSOM.**

United Nations Support Mission in Libya

29. As indicated in his report (A/71/365/Add.3, table 24), the Secretary-General proposes the establishment of 119 new positions for UNSMIL in relation to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2273 (2016) and 2291 (2016) and in the light of the changing and increasing nature of the Mission's work owing to efforts surrounding the implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement and the planned phased return to Tripoli. Thirty-three new positions are proposed for the substantive component (1 ASG, 1 P-5, 8 P-4, 6 P-3, 3 FS, 2 NPO, 6 LL and 6 United Nations Volunteers); 47 new positions are proposed for the security component (1 P-4, 1 P-3, 32 FS and 13 LL); and 39 new positions (1 P-5, 2 P-3, 9 FS, 23 LL and 4 United Nations Volunteers) are proposed for the support component, including one backstopping position (P-3) in the Department of Field Support. In addition, resources are requested for the establishment of seven Government-provided personnel (substantive component).

30. The proposed increase of 119 positions for 2017 represents a 60 per cent increase, compared with the established staffing of 197 positions for 2016, and it covers most organizational units of the mission. Moreover, UNSMIL is proposing to rename the Security Sector Advisory and Coordination Division the Security Institutions Division and to redeploy one P-5 position of Senior Information Analyst and one P-3 position of Information Analyst from the Office of the Chief of Staff to form a new independent unit, to be called the Joint Mission Analysis Cell.

31. The Advisory Committee enquired whether the proposed staffing changes are based on a staffing review. The Committee was informed that the proposed staffing table for 2017 is a result of an internal mission process involving discussions among

UNSMIL senior officials and the management team, including analyses and a number of evaluations conducted by various departments and offices of the United Nations system in conjunction with the Mission. The resourcing presented in the budget proposal represents the outcome of that process, as well as a review by senior management. UNSMIL reviewed the resources it would need to best implement its mandate, taking into account the preparation for the return of Mission headquarters to Tripoli and the phased deployment of staff.

32. **The Advisory Committee recommends that the Secretary-General undertake a review of the organizational structure and staffing requirements of UNSMIL based on a workload analysis. The review should also take into consideration services and functions of general temporary assistance staff, contractors and consultants (see also paras. 50, 63 and 64 below). The related results should be reported in the context of the next budget proposal for the Mission.**

33. A proposed vacancy factor applied for 2017 is as follows: 50 per cent for new and 18 per cent for continuing international staff; 35 per cent for new and 25 per cent for continuing national staff positions; 25 per cent for United Nations Volunteer positions; and 10 per cent for Government-provided personnel. The vacancy rates as at 30 September 2016 were: 20 per cent for international staff, 25 per cent for National Professional Officers, 18 per cent for national staff (L.L). As Libya continues to be characterized by instability and the ongoing political and security crisis, UNSMIL continues to experience delays in filling out its vacant positions. **Taking the higher-than-budgeted vacancy rates at UNSMIL into consideration (see annex III), the Advisory Committee is of the view that the assumptions for vacancy factors are overly optimistic and should be adjusted to reflect the application of: a 70 per cent vacancy rate for new international staff and a 20 per cent delayed deployment factor for the personnel of the United Nations Guard Unit. The Committee trusts that new positions will be filled only as and when the requirements for the functions of the positions arise and can realistically be carried out.**

Substantive component — 33 new positions and resources for 7 Government-provided personnel

34. The Secretary-General proposes to establish a position of Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Political at the Assistant Secretary-General level at UNSMIL. According to the Secretary-General, given the increased complexity of the operating environment being faced by the Mission and the protracted challenges it has to overcome with regard to the political process, the functions of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Political have become an urgent requirement. The position will provide the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with the appropriate level of senior support, as well as strengthen the political component of the Mission, in line with the level and depth of engagement expected. The Secretary-General further indicates that the numerous international initiatives aimed at resolving the crisis in Libya require a degree of attention and senior-level engagement both inside and outside the country that the Mission does not currently possess and that the Deputy Special Representative will be required to interact with interlocutors at the highest level,

carrying out the functions of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General when the latter is otherwise engaged (see A/71/365/Add.3, para. 261).

35. The Advisory Committee was informed, upon request, that the proposed Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Political would: lead engagement with officials and authorities from Libyan State institutions at the national, municipal and local levels, as well as with tribal structures; lead engagement with representatives of political parties, civil society organizations, religious entities, diplomatic corps and the donor community; lead the provision of substantive and technical advice to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the political situation; direct line management responsibilities for the Political and Constitutional Affairs Division, the Electoral Assistance Division, the Women's Empowerment Service and the Human Rights, Rule of Law and Transitional Justice Division; lead the development and implementation of a strategic vision for the planning and implementation of the Mission's programme of work; assume overall management of the Mission's day-to-day operations; and in the absence of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, assume the duties and the responsibilities of the Head of Mission, serving as Officer-in-charge and designated official ad interim.

36. In addition to the proposed establishment of an Assistant Secretary-General position of Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Political, the Secretary-General is proposing a total of 33 new positions for the substantive component (1 P-3 and 1 UNV for the Office of the Special Representative for the Secretary General; 1 P-4, 1 FS and 1 UNV for the Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General/Political; 2 P-4 and 1 NPO for the Office of the Deputy Special Representative/Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator; 1 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 LL and 1 UNV for the Office of the Chief of Staff; 2 LL for the Translation/Interpretation Unit; 1 P-4, 1 FS and 4 Government-provided personnel for the Office of the Senior Military Adviser; 1 P-4 and 1 P-3 for the Joint Mission Analysis Cell; 1 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 UNV and 3 Government-provided personnel for the Security Institutions Division (formerly Security Sector Advisory and Coordination Division); 1 LL and 1 UNV for the Political and Constitutional Affairs Division formerly Political Affairs Division; 2 P-3, 1 FS, 1 LL and 1 UNV for the Human Rights, Rule of Law and Transitional Justice Division; and 1 P-4, 1 NPO, 1 LL for the Women's Empowerment Service).

37. The Advisory Committee notes that the current organizational structure of UNSMIL provides for, among other positions, 1 Under-Secretary-General, 2 Assistant Secretary-General, 2 D-2, 7 D-1 and 10 P-5 positions. These 22 positions represent over 10 per cent of all staffing establishment of the 197 positions of the Mission for 2016. **While the Advisory Committee does not object to the proposed establishment of an additional Assistant Secretary-General post, it expects that a review of the organizational structure and staffing requirements of the Mission, recommended in paragraph 32 above, will also review the apparent large proportion of senior-level positions at UNSMIL.**

38. The Advisory Committee was provided, upon request, with additional information on the process for the identification, nomination and selection of Government-provided personnel, as follows: the terms of reference for the process of identification and selection of Government-provided personnel are discussed and

agreed with the Office of the Military Adviser (Department of Peacekeeping Operations), following the standard procedure for the identification and selection of such personnel based on the offer from Member States. The Committee was also informed that the need for four Government-provided personnel (military) is based upon current and anticipated levels of United Nations engagement in facilitating a "security dialogue/track" within the context of the broader mediation and good offices mandate of the Mission. The Mission assessed that Government-provided personnel were the best means of fulfilling its mandated tasks in the area of mediation and good offices with security actors and support to the legitimate institutions in laying the foundation for a comprehensive reform of the security sector.

39. The Advisory Committee was also informed that the proposal for three Government-provided personnel (police) responded to a written request by the Libyan Minister of Interior for support in policing activities in three specific fields: operational planning; training; and integration. The Committee was also informed that, should the resources be approved, the Police Division will reach out to police-contributing countries to solicit contributions, on the basis of which a selection process based on merit will be co-led by UNSMIL and the Department of Political Affairs, on the basis of an agreed terms of reference.

Security component: 47 new positions

40. The proposed establishment of 47 additional positions provides for the following: 1 post for Chief, Security Information and Operations Centre (P-4); 1 post for Coordination Officer (P-3); 30 Security Officers (FS); 1 Fire Safety Officer (FS); 1 Radio Room Supervisor (FS); 5 Fire Safety and Security Assistants (LL); and 8 Radio Room Assistants (LL).

41. As indicated in the budget submission, the Chief of the Security Information and Operations Centre will oversee and manage the work of the Centre, enhance unit capacity to rapidly assess threat and risk levels within the Mission and provide timely delivery of security analysis products and operational support to facilitate programme delivery. The proposed establishment of the positions of 30 Security Officers (FS) takes into account, inter alia, the re-establishment of operations in Libya, the need to improve the supervision of staff and the alignment of organizational reporting lines in accordance with United Nations Headquarters structures and the framework for accountability. The Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that the current capacity of UNSMIL's Protective Services Unit does not allow the deployment of simultaneous protective operations in multiple locations to more than one senior United Nations official. Of the 30 positions being requested for establishment, 12 would provide additional coverage, primarily in the area of rapid reaction response operations as the Mission re-establishes itself in Libya and augment the close protection arrangements. The remaining 18 officers would provide two additional Close Protection Teams, each made up of nine Close Protection Officers. The two teams would provide protective services for the proposed Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Political, and the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Regional Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator, respectively.

42. The Advisory Committee was also informed that the proposed Fire Safety Officer (FS) and two Security Assistants (Fire safety) (LL) will form an independent Fire Safety Unit within the Mission. Given UNSMIL's anticipated move back to Tripoli, and the limited capacity of Libyan authorities to provide a timely and effective response, it will be essential that the Mission have the capacity to respond to any fire-related incidents. The Unit will also be responsible for ensuring that the Mission compound meets fire safety standards and that all necessary procedures and processes are in place in this regard. The Fire Safety staff will further support the organization of fire safety measures and drills for staff.

Support component: 39 new positions

43. The new positions proposed for the support component (1 P-5, 2 P-3, 9 FS, 23 LL and 4 United Nations Volunteers) comprise: one P-5 and one Field Service position for the Chief of Mission Support; one P-3 and one Field Service position for the Human Resources Section; one Field Service and two local level positions for the Communications and Information Technology Systems; three local level and one United Nations Volunteer for the Engineering Section; one P-3, one Field Service, eight local level and one United Nations Volunteer for the Transport Section; 1 Field Service and one local level position for the Medical Section; 1 Field Service and one local level position for the Procurement Section; one Field Service position for the Property Management Section; two Field Service and three local level positions for the Central Warehouse and Distribution Section; and five local level and two United Nations Volunteer positions for Air Operations. The P-3 position in the Transport Section is proposed for a backstop Logistics Officer position in the Logistics Support Division of the Department of Field Support in New York in order to meet the planning, operational support and coordination requirements posed by UNSMIL.

44. **The Advisory Committee was not provided with sufficient justification for the P-3 Logistics Officer position proposed to be established in the Transport Section in the Logistics Support Division of the Department of Field Support, therefore it recommends against the establishment of this position. Any related non-post resources should be adjusted accordingly. The Committee is also of the view that the presentation of the proposed Headquarters backstopping support requirements for UNSMIL lacks clarity and should be improved by indicating all relevant existing and proposed backstopping support positions not only in the supplementary information provided to the Committee, but also in the budget.** Further comments and observations on backstopping requirements at Headquarters are contained in the main report of the Committee (A/71/595).

45. The Advisory Committee sought clarification as to the reason for the increased ratio of support staff to the overall staffing establishment of the mission (30 per cent ratio for 2017, compared with 28 per cent for 2016). Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that the increased ratio is due to the requirements to support the increased number of overall mission staff and the deployment of a 234-person United Nations Guard Unit, as well as the re-establishment of the Mission's operation in Libya. While the Guard Unit provides major equipment and services under the self-sustainment categories, UNSMIL is responsible for providing office space, ground transportation, communications and information technology, furnished accommodation, laundry, cleaning and catering.

46. The Advisory Committee was informed that eight staff of the Mission are currently posted at the United Nations Global Service Centre in Brindisi, Italy, providing support to UNSMIL in: claims and property survey board assistance; requisitioning support; financial accounts reconciliation and international vendor payments; travel services; and procurement services with the Local Committee on Contracts. **The Advisory Committee questions whether these eight staff were taken into account in assessing the needs of the Mission for additional support positions and trusts that the necessary clarification will be provided to the General Assembly at the time of its consideration of the present report. The Committee cautions against potential overlapping functions of staff posted to the Global Service Centre in Brindisi with those assigned to new positions in the field. For example, while travel services are provided by staff working in Brindisi, a new Field Service position for a Travel Officer is also proposed for the Human Resources Section of the Mission for travel-related transactions. Taking into account the significant increase in support positions of the Mission proposed for 2017, the Committee recommends that the arrangement concerning the support staff of UNSMIL at the United Nations Global Service Centre in Brindisi be re-examined in the review recommended in paragraph 32 above.**

47. **Subject to its comments and recommendations in the paragraphs above, the Advisory Committee recommends approval of the staffing proposals of the Secretary-General for UNSMIL.**

B. Comments and recommendations on operational costs

48. The proposed resources for operational costs for the eight special political missions under thematic cluster III in 2017 amount to $105,715,900, reflecting an increase of $14,160,700 (15.5 per cent) compared with the appropriation of $91,555,200 for 2016. Taking into account the projected overexpenditure at the end of 2016, estimated at $1,689,100 (3.5 per cent) over the appropriation for 2016 ($19,685,300), the net resource requirements for operational costs estimated by the Secretary-General for 2017 amount to $107,405,000 (see para. 9 above).

Consultants: a decrease of $524,600

49. The key contributing factor to the net decrease of $524,600 is the reduction in the number of civilian observers and the lower number of technical advisory meetings and field visits projected for the United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission (a decrease of $434,900).

50. The Advisory Committee sought further clarification on why consultants are needed at UNSMIL, and why the work cannot be undertaken by in-house expertise of existing Mission staff. The Committee was provided with a list of projects, the number of consultants to be engaged, consultancy work-months, the estimated costs and other data. A brief review of the projects to be undertaken by consultants raises questions. For example, the Political and Constitutional Affairs Division, with its proposed staffing of 20 positions (including 1 D-2, 1 D-1, 2 P-5, 5 P-4, 3 P-3, 1 P-2 and 2 FS), proposes to hire 11 consultants for a total of more than 14 work-months to work on 11 projects, including one that appears to be a day-to-day activity of the

Division, "Support to Constitution Drafting Assembly in outreach and communications strategy". **The Advisory Committee trusts that future budget submissions for UNSMIL will provide sufficient justification for all consultancy services and indicate clearly the reason why in-house expertise cannot be used.**

Official travel: a decrease of $515,900

51. The decrease of $515,900 reflects reduced requirements for official travel in UNOWAS ($83,000), UNIOGBIS ($25,300), UNSOM ($285,100), UNOCA ($40,000) and UNSMIL ($98,200), partially offset by increased requirements of $31,200 for UNSCOL due to increased regional travel by the Head of Mission linked to Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) and the mission's good offices mandate.

Facilities and infrastructure: an increase of $8,138,500

52. The total increase of $8,138,500 combines additional requirements of $3,225,600 for UNSOM, $25,500 for UNRCCA, $7,400 for UNSCOL and $5,163,900 for UNSMIL, which are partially offset by reduced requirements of $13,900 for UNOWAS and $244,400 for UNIOGBIS.

53. With regard to the additional requirements of $3,225,600 for UNSOM, the Advisory Committee was informed that the increase is mainly due to: (a) increased requirements for alteration and renovation services/architectural and demolition services related to the replacement of prefabricated structures for living accommodations with hard-wall structures that are compliant with minimum operating security standards (MOSS) owing to the deteriorating security situation in Mogadishu. The Committee was further informed that the security situation in Somalia has become increasingly complex in recent months, leading to updated security risk assessments being undertaken for United Nations premises in Mogadishu, including the recommendation that all United Nations staff accommodations in the compound be urgently made MOSS compliant; (b) increased consumption of petrol, oil and lubricants resulting from the use of generators; and (c) increased need for maintenance services attributable to the implementation of the reactive and preventive maintenance contracts for equipment and facilities maintenance to cover all UNSOM offices throughout Somalia.

54. As indicated in the supplementary information provided to the Advisory Committee on UNSMIL, the additional requirement of $5,163,900 reflects the difference between the estimated requirement of $10,993,300 for 2017 and the amount of appropriation of $5,829,400 for 2016. The bulk of the estimated total resource requirement of $10,993,300 under facilities and infrastructure for 2017 relates to rental of premises ($7,999,500), alteration and renovation services ($1,500,000) and acquisition of safety and security equipment ($305,800).

55. The Advisory Committee was informed, upon request, that out of the total provision of $7,999,500 proposed for rental of premises, $7,250,000 would be required for a new headquarters facility in Tripoli, including the necessary security improvement works, as agreed by the landlord, while the remaining $750,000 would cover the rental costs of office and vehicle storage facilities in Zarzis for three months of 2017 and the cost to rent office premises in Tunis and at Tunis airport for one year. The Committee was further informed that a provision of $1,500,000 for

alteration and renovation services will be also required in order to carry out extensive security upgrade works at the headquarters facility in Tripoli. **Given that significant resources are proposed for security upgrade works at the headquarters facility in Tripoli, the Advisory Committee cautions against possible overlapping in security improvement works and recommends a reduction of $1.0 million to the proposed increase of $5.2 million under facilities and infrastructure for 2017. The Committee's comments and recommendation on the rate of utilization of resources approved for UNSMIL under facilities and infrastructure for 2016, as contained in paragraph 8 above, would also have an impact on the proposed net requirements for 2017 (see annex II).**

Ground transportation: an increase of $3,807,900

56. The increase of $3,807,900 is mainly attributable to increased requirements for UNSMIL ($4,641,700), partially offset by a decrease of $772,800 at UNSOM. As indicated in the supplementary information provided to the Advisory Committee, the increased requirements for UNSMIL are mainly due to the proposed acquisition of vehicles and workshop equipment, including provision for the acquisition of 23 armoured vehicles and 2 armoured ambulances, owing to the re-establishment of a permanent presence in Libya. The 23 additional armoured vehicles would replace 35 soft-skin vehicles that have been written off. The Committee was informed that once the Mission returns to Libya, the majority of the armoured vehicles will be moved from Tunis to Libya. At present, the UNSMIL vehicle fleet comprises 95 vehicles, including workshop equipment.

57. The Advisory Committee was provided, upon request, with information on actual expenditures for 2016 under petrol, oil and lubricants amounting to $12,098 as of September 2016, compared with the approved budget of $120,100, which might indicate that there will be significant underexpenditure for this budget line for 2016. In the explanation provided on the matter, the Committee was informed that, due to the security conditions in Libya and the absence of permanent presence in Tripoli, UNSMIL had very limited capacity to utilize its fleet of vehicles. **The Advisory Committee points out that the underexpenditure for 2016 related to the budget line for petrol, oil and lubricants (see para. 8 above) will also result in a reduction of the estimated net requirements for UNSMIL for 2017. Moreover, the Committee considers that the phased deployment should be taken into account with regard to the phased acquisition of vehicles and workshop equipment during 2017. The Committee therefore recommends a reduction of $1.0 million in the proposed increase of $4.6 million under ground transportation for 2017.**

Air transportation: increase of $1,862,200

58. The increase of $1,862,200 is mainly attributable to increased requirements for UNSMIL ($3,241,700) and UNOWAS ($287,700), which are partially offset by a reduction of $1,751,700 in resource requirements for UNSOM. As indicated in the supplementary information provided to the Advisory Committee, the increased requirements for UNSMIL are mainly due to an increase in number of budgeted flight hours, from 602 in 2016 to 960 in 2017, for 1 fixed-wing aircraft, with a resulting increase in guaranteed costs. The Committee was informed that the future

permanent presence of UNSMIL in Tripoli will require flights to be conducted from Tunis (until security conditions are met to deploy the home base of the aircraft to Libya, which cannot currently be anticipated) to Tripoli before extending into other destinations in Libya, which increases the estimated yearly flight-hour expectations. The Committee also observes that while the budgeted flight hours are projected to increase in 2017 by about 60 per cent, the proposed requirements under air transportation would increase by 136 per cent from $2,385,300 to $5,627,000. **The Advisory Committee is not convinced that the increase in the proposed requirements under air transportation is justified and recommends a $1 million reduction in the proposed increase of $1.9 million under air transportation for UNSMIL in 2017.**

59. The increased requirements for UNOWAS are mainly attributable to: increased rental and operation costs for the fixed-wing aircraft due to the guaranteed fleet cost amount based on the 2017 contract; increased requirements for air crew subsistence allowance based on the number of flight days (from 172 days to 220 days); increased landing fee costs based on the number of sorties (from 176 to 190 sorties); increased petrol costs based on the average price per litre (from $1.60 in 2016, to $1.70 in 2017); and increased air navigation charges.

60. The reduction of $1,751,700 in resource requirements for air transportation in UNSOM is mainly due to: reduced requirements in rental and operation of two fixed-wing aircraft and two helicopters resulting from a change in the cost-sharing ratio between UNSOS and UNSOM from 52:48 in 2016 (July-December) to 70:30 for 2017 (January-December), based on the historical utilization of aircraft services by the two missions; and a reduction in the cost of petrol, oil and lubricants due to fewer flight hours for the helicopter, partly offset by increased requirements related to the acquisition of air transport equipment and supplies, navigation services and landing fees.

Communications, decrease of $303,300

61. The main contributing factor for the overall decrease is a reduction of $518,800 in resource requirements for UNSOM, which is partly offset by an increase of $226,800 for UNSMIL. As shown in the supplementary information provided to the Advisory Committee, the decrease for UNSOM reflects the removal of the one-time provision for the acquisition of communications equipment approved in 2016; and the increase for UNSMIL ($226,800) is mainly due to additional requirements for the acquisition and maintenance of communications equipment and services owing to the re-establishment of a permanent presence in Libya.

Medical, an increase of $796,200

62. The two missions contributing to the total increase in medical costs of $796,200 are UNSOM ($273,800) and UNSMIL ($522,400). The Advisory Committee was provided with supplementary information indicating that, at UNSOM, the increase mainly reflects the increase in the number of clinics: by the end of 2016 it is anticipated that five clinics will be in operation in Garowe, Baidoa, Beletweyne, Kismayo and Jowahar; and during 2017 one United Nations clinic will be established in Dhobley as staff members of UNSOM and UNSOS start deploying

to that location. As regards UNSMIL, the increase is mainly due to additional requirements resulting from the acquisition of medical equipment and supplies to replace unserviceable units and an increased provision for medical services due to a higher provision for aero-medical evacuations to ensure mission readiness owing to the re-establishment of a permanent UNSMIL presence in Libya.

Other supplies, services and equipment: an increase of $1,062,600

63. The estimated increase under other supplies, services and equipment is attributable to an increase for UNSMIL ($1,680,400), which is mainly due to additional requirements resulting from the estimated cost of mine action services managed by the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), as well as the cost of individual contractors to perform multifunctional duties, such as supply, warehousing, fuel, rations and other contractual services. The Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that the proposed resources of $932,200 for other services include provisions for technical support personnel in the form of individual contractors performing location-specific technical functions (short-term and specialized in nature); and waterborne evacuation capacity, reflected in the Libya Security Risk assessment report, to provide the waterborne evacuation capacity for UNSMIL personnel in case of emergency. Table 5 below provides a breakdown of the proposed resources of $932,200 by type of service performed by individual contractors, their quantity and the related cost estimates.

Table 5
Breakdown of proposed resources by type of service

Type	*Quantity*	*Total*
Moving and loader services	15	6 000
Individual contractors for facility management and administrative functions (skilled labour)	7	162 358
Various location-specific individual contractors with technical skills	20	463 880
Waterborne evacuation capacity	12	300 000
Total	**54**	**932 238**

64. **In view of the proposed establishment of a significant number of mission support positions for 2017, the Advisory Committee trusts that the management of UNSMIL will undertake all necessary measures to avoid duplication between functions performed by the mission support staff and those by individual contractors. The Committee recommends that future budget submissions for UNSMIL clearly indicate the reasons why mission support staff cannot perform functions assigned to individual contractors.**

C. Other matters

Merger of the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel into the United Nations Office for West African and the Sahel

65. The Security Council requested the Secretary-General, through a letter dated 28 January 2016 (S/2016/89), to proceed with a merger of UNOWA and the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel into a new United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS), with a view to maximizing synergies by ensuring a unified management and structure for the new entity. The Council encouraged UNOWAS to make further progress towards the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel and to continue to work closely with the States of the region, including the Group of Five for the Sahel, to tackle the threats to peace, security and development in the Sahel, as well as their root causes. The newly reconfigured Office builds upon the existing mandates of UNOWA and the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel, including by continuing to exercise its good offices and implementing the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel.

66. The Secretary-General indicates in his report (A/71/365/Add.3, para. 4) that the proposed UNOWAS structure, which is in line with the Security Council's request for unified management and structure (S/2016/89), aims to maximize the use of existing resources through a clear division of responsibilities between the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and allows increased synergies and enhanced delivery of results. In preparing the proposed structure, staff members with similar skill sets were, to the extent possible, grouped together to achieve synergies. Staff with specialized skill sets and knowledge of cross-cutting issues, in particular on gender, human rights, military, political affairs and information analysis, are expected to contribute to the work of all concerned units and functions.

67. While the Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that the merger has also resulted in efficiencies under the areas of official travel, consultancies and translation and other conference-related resources, no specific information was provided on savings resulting from the merger. **The Advisory Committee would have expected that a merger would reduce staffing, especially in the support functions. The Committee recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to review the new structure of UNOWAS with the aim of identifying possibilities for further efficiencies without affecting the implementation of the mandate, and to include the results of the review in the next budget submission for UNOWAS.**

Presentation of the results-based budgeting format

68. While the Advisory Committee recognizes the efforts to continue improving the presentation of the budget submissions for special political missions in cluster III in the results-based budgeting frameworks, it points out that the presentation of indicators of achievement for some missions needs to be further refined. The Committee discussed the matter with the representatives of the Secretary-General and, in view of the cross-cutting nature of the budget frameworks

for all special political missions, intends to provide related comments and observations in its main report (A/71/595).

Payroll processing

69. The Secretary-General reflects the operational arrangements regarding payroll processing for national staff and individual uniformed personnel in paragraphs 93 to 102 of his report (A/71/365). In view of the cross-cutting nature of payroll processing for all special political missions, the related comments and observations are contained in the main report of the Advisory Committee (A/71/595).

Nationalization of positions

70. The Advisory Committee recalls that no staffing proposal is made in cluster III missions for the nationalization of positions. The Committee also recalls that the General Assembly, in its resolutions 61/276 and 66/264, called for greater utilization of national staff. **The Advisory Committee stresses, therefore, the need for the Secretary-General to undertake further efforts to strengthen the Mission's national staffing complement, wherever appropriate, by nationalizing positions, specifically once the Mission begins the process for its relocation to Libya.**

III. Conclusion and recommendation

71. The Secretary-General's budgetary proposals for the 31 special political missions for 2017, which require action to be taken by the General Assembly, are set out in paragraph 129 of his main report on estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council (A/71/365).

72. **Subject to its comments and recommendations in the paragraphs above, as well as the comments and recommendations contained in its main report (A/71/595), the Advisory Committee recommends approval of the Secretary-General's proposal for the resource requirements for 2017 for the eight special political missions under thematic cluster III.**

Annex I

Utilization of resources by special political missions under thematic cluster III

Category of expenditure	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I. Military and police personnel												
1. Military observers	182.8	68.1	37	118.2	68.3	58						
2. Military contingent	–			–			12 362.4	6 837.3	55			
3. United Nations police				446.5	355.7	80	272.0	449.6	165			
Total, category I	**182.8**	**68.1**	**37**	**564.7**	**424.0**	**75**	**12 634.4**	**7 286.9**	**58**	–	–	–
II. Civilian personnel												
1. International staff	5 644.5	3 157.1	56	11 401.2	7 391.0	65	22 530.0	18 770.2	83	1 494.4	1 126.9	75
2. National staff	977.5	598.4	61	1 821.6	1 342.1	74	2 422.8	1 730.6	71	542.3	388.8	72
3. United Nations Volunteers	–		–	373.0	191.3	51	172.7	134.6	78	–	–	–
4. General temporary assistance	–		–	–	–	–	861.1		–	–	–	–
5. Government-provided personnel	–	–	–	116.7	11.4	10	304.9	80.0	26	–	–	–
Total, category II	**6 622.0**	**3 755.5**	**57**	**13 712.5**	**8 935.8**	**65**	**26 291.5**	**20 715.4**	**79**	**2 036.7**	**1 515.7**	**74**
III. Operational costs												
1. Consultants	359.3	104.1	29	98.8	76.9	78	756.2	445.2	59	40.5	2.6	6
2. Official travel	940.3	346.2	37	694.0	388.7	56	2 060.0	1 877.1	91	248.0	161.4	65
3. Facilities and infrastructure	302.1	81.3	27	1 422.6	987.6	69	18 637.2	13 749.0	74	132.4	37.3	28
4. Ground transportation	87.4	26.3	30	273.2	71.0	26	4 130.1	161.1	4	38.2	25.6	67
5. Air transportation	3 790.5	3 412.0	90	1 073.5	1 057.3	98	11 902.2	3 082.0	26	–	–	–
6. Naval transportation	–	–	–	27.4	10.2	37	–	–	–	–	–	–
7. Communications	552.6	151.3	27	806.8	565.3	70	6 538.5	2 979.8	46	343.0	193.3	56

Category of expenditure	United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel			United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau			United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia			United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia		
	Appropriation 1 January to 31 December 2016	Actual expenditure up to 30 September 2016	Utilization rate (percentage)	Appropriation 1 January to 31 December 2016	Actual expenditure up to 30 September 2016	Utilization rate (percentage)	Appropriation 1 January to 31 December 2016	Actual expenditure up to 30 September 2016	Utilization rate (percentage)	Appropriation 1 January to 31 December 2016	Actual expenditure up to 30 September 2016	Utilization rate (percentage)
8. Information technology	153.9	73.0	47	383.6	422.2	110	2 778.5	4 017.2	145	52.1	91.2	175
9. Medical	–	–	–	192.1	103.8	54	3 692.7	2 275.3	62	–	–	–
10. Other supplies, services and equipment	339.3	68.0	20	670.7	655.2	98	4 065.3	2 327.2	57	131.8	63.6	48
Total, category III	**6 525.4**	**4 262.2**	**65**	**5 642.7**	**4 338.2**	**77**	**54 560.7**	**30 913.9**	**57**	**986.0**	**575.0**	**58**
Total requirements	**13 330.2**	**8 085.8**	**61**	**19 919.9**	**13 698.0**	**69**	**93 486.6**	**58 916.2**	**63**	**3 022.7**	**2 090.7**	**69**

Category of expenditure	Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission			Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon			United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa			United Nations Support Mission in Libya		
	Appropriation 1 January to 31 December 2016	Actual Expenditure up to 30 September 2016	Utilization rate (percentage)	Appropriation 1 January to 31 December 2016	Actual expenditure up to 30 September 2016	Utilization rate (percentage)	Appropriation 1 January to 31 December 2016	Actual expenditure up to 30 September 2016	Utilization rate (percentage)	Appropriation 1 January to 31 December 2016	Actual expenditure up to 30 September 2016	Utilization rate (percentage)
I. Military and police personnel												
1. Military observers	95.6	50.9	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. Military contingent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	140.8	–
3. United Nations police	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, category I	**95.6**	**50.9**	**53**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**140.8**	–
II. Civilian personnel												
1. International staff	1 719.0	1 249.2	73	3 466.2	2 376.9	69	4 738.7	2 853.7	60	22 500.0	14 310.4	64
2. National staff	67.9	30.5	45	3 351.1	2 460.5	73	392.6	333.1	85	1 454.4	927.3	64
3. United Nations Volunteers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	86.0	104.6	122
4. General temporary assistance	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5. Government-provided personnel	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.7	–
Total, category II	**1 786.9**	**1 279.7**	**72**	**6 817.3**	**4 837.4**	**71**	**5 131.3**	**3 186.8**	**62**	**24 040.4**	**15 346.0**	**64**

Category of expenditure	Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission: Appropriation 1 January to 31 December 2016	Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission: Actual expenditure up to 30 September 2016	Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission: Utilization rate (percentage)	Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon: Appropriation 1 January to 31 December 2016	Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon: Actual expenditure up to 30 September 2016	Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon: Utilization rate (percentage)	United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa: Appropriation 1 January to 31 December 2016	United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa: Actual expenditure up to 30 September 2016	United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa: Utilization rate (percentage)	United Nations Support Mission in Libya: Appropriation 1 January to 31 December 2016	United Nations Support Mission in Libya: Actual expenditure up to 30 September 2016	United Nations Support Mission in Libya: Utilization rate (percentage)
III. Operational costs												
1. Consultants	1 346.0	553.7	41	37.5	18.0	48	60.0	8.0	13	681.7	179.8	26
2. Official travel	483.0	309.9	64	210.0	194.9	93	815.1	572.1	70	2 135.0	1 437.6	67
Facilities and infrastructure	303.4	247.1	81	845.3	784.0	93	232.8	261.8	112	5 829.4	2 487.6	43
4. Ground transportation	49.4	38.6	78	84.9	79.7	94	56.1	52.5	94	388.1	127.8	33
5. Air transportation	301.3	301.9	100	–	–	–	227.5	311.0	137	2 385.3	2 105.6	88
6. Naval transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7. Communications	239.3	45.4	19	214.8	96.5	45	329.8	214.4	50	2 114.0	1 105.0	52
Information technology	111.6	65.5	59	97.2	76.3	78	84.0	81.2	97	440.1	788.5	179
9. Medical	–	0.2	–	2.0	1.0	50	–	–	–	245.7	44.1	18
Other supplies, services and equipment	241.7	135.9	56	157.7	79.5	50	68.9	182.3	265	2 921.8	2 604.9	89
Total, category III	**3 075.7**	**1 698.2**	**55**	**1 649.4**	**1 329.9**	**81**	**1 974.2**	**1 683.3**	**85**	**17 141.1**	**10 880.9**	**63**
Total requirements	**4 958.2**	**3 028.8**	**61**	**8 466.7**	**6 167.3**	**73**	**7 105.5**	**4 870.1**	**69**	**41 181.5**	**26 367.7**	**64**

Annex II

United Nations Support Mission in Libya

Summary statement

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2016			Requirements for 1 January-31 December 2017				
	Appropriation	Estimated expenditure	Variance	Appropriation 2016	Total requirements	Non-recurrent requirements	Variance (2017-2016)	Net requirements for 2017
Category of expenditure	(1)	(2)	(3) = (1)-(2)	(4) = (1)	(5)	(6)	(7) = (5)-(4)	(8) = (5)-(6)
I. Military and police personnel								
1 Military observers								
2 Military contingents		150.0	(150.0)		9 991.5		9 991.5	10 141.5
3 United Nations police								
4 Formed police units								
Total, category I		**150.0**	**(150.0)**		**9 991.5**		**9 991.5**	**10 141.5**
II. Civilian personnel								
1 International staff	22 500.0	22 077.2	422.8	22 500.0	24 893.9		2 393.9	24 471.1
2 National staff	1 454.4	1 719.2	(264.8)	1 454.4	1 939.4		485.0	2 204.2
3 United Nations Volunteers	86.0	86.0		86.0	274.7		188.7	274.7
4 General temporary assistance								
5 Government-provided personnel		72.0	(72.0)		287.9		287.9	359.9
Total, category II	**24 040.4**	**23 954.4**	**86.0**	**24 040.4**	**27 395.9**		**3 355.5**	**27 309.9**
III. Operational costs								
1 Experts								
2 Consultants	681.7	681.7		681.7	677.5		(4.2)	677.5
3 Official travel	2 135.0	2 135.0		2 135.0	2 036.8		(98.2)	2 036.8
4 Facilities and infrastructure	5 829.4	3 636.2	2 193.2	5 829.4	10 993.3	294.1	5 163.9	8 800.1
5 Ground transportation	388.1	562.7	(174.6)	388.1	5 029.8	4 073.0	4 641.7	5 204.4
6 Air transportation	2 385.3	2 489.4	(104.1)	2 385.3	5 627.0		3 241.7	5 731.1
7 Naval transportation								
8 Communications	2 114.0	2 393.4	(279.4)	2 114.0	2 340.8	528.6	226.8	2 620.2

	1 January–31 December 2016			Requirements for 1 January–31 December 2017				
Category of expenditure	Appropriation	Estimated expenditure	Variance	Appropriation 2016	Total requirements	Non-recurrent requirements	Variance (2017–2016)	Net requirements for 2017
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(1)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(5)-(4)	(8)=(5)-(3)
9 Information technology	440.1	882.3	(442.2)	440.1	861.6	135.0	421.5	1 303.8
10 Medical	245.7	257.0	(11.3)	245.7	768.1	–	522.4	779.4
11 Special equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12 Other supplies, services and equipment	2 921.8	2 921.8	–	2 921.8	4 602.2	–	1 680.4	4 602.2
13 Quick-impact projects	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, category III	**17 141.1**	**15 959.5**	**1 181.6**	**17 141.1**	**32 937.1**	**5 031.7**	**15 796.0**	**31 755.5**
Total (net of staff assessment)	**41 181.5**	**40 063.9**	**1 117.6**	**41 181.5**	**70 324.5**	**5 031.7**	**29 143.0**	**69 206.9**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2016.

Annex III

Comparison of vacancy rates[a]

(Percentages have been rounded)

Mission	UNOWAS	UNOWAS	UNSOM	UNMCA	UNAMI	UNSCOL	UNSCA	UNSAMI
Military observers (military advisers)								
2016 approved number of positions	2	2		1				
2016 budgeted vacancy rate	0	0		0				
Actual average vacancy rate for the period from January to August 2016	29	0		0				
Actual vacancy rate as at 30 September 2016	0	0		0				
Projected average vacancy rate for 2016 (January to December)	29	0		0				
2017 proposed number of positions	2	2		1				
Proposed vacancy rate for 2017	29	0		0				
Contingents								
2016 approved number of positions			530				222	
2016 budgeted vacancy rate			5				10	
Actual average vacancy rate for the period from January to August 2016			0				100	
Actual vacancy rate as at 30 September 2016			0				100	
Projected average vacancy rate for 2016 (January to December)			0				100	
2017 proposed number of positions			530				234	
Proposed vacancy rate for 2017			5				10	
Police advisers (United Nations police)								
2016 approved number of positions		13	13					
2016 budgeted vacancy rate		10	8					
Actual average vacancy rate for the period from January to August 2016		8	13					
Actual vacancy rate as at 30 September 2016		8	14					
Projected average vacancy rate for 2016 (January to December)		8	7					
2017 proposed number of positions		13	13					
Proposed vacancy rate for 2017		10	7					

Mission	*UNOWAS*	*UNIOGBIS*	*UNSOM*	*UNRCCA*	*UNSMIL*	*UNOCA*	*UNOCI*	*UNSMIH*
International staff								
2016 approved number of positions	38	61	153	8	10	20	29	154
2016 budgeted vacancy rate	15	10	25	5	5	5	22	5
Actual average vacancy rate for the period from January to August 2016	15	8	27	13	0	20	27	13
Actual vacancy rate as at 30 September 2016	18	20	29	0	0	15	17	20
Projected average vacancy rate for 2016 (January to December)	15	8	22	13	0	15	17	11
2017 proposed number of positions	38	61	161	8	10	20	29	219
Proposed vacancy rate for 2017	15 New York and Nouakchott 0	10	22 New 50	13	0	15	17	18 New 50
National Professional Officers								
2016 approved number of positions	6	26	69	4	–	4	4	8
2016 budgeted vacancy rate	7	12 New 35	35	5	–	5	0	5
Actual average vacancy rate for the period from January to August 2016	17	11.5	42	0	–	25	50	25
Actual vacancy rate as at 30 September 2016	17	12	41	0	–	25	50	25
Projected average vacancy rate for 2016 (January to December)	17	8	41	0	–	0	25	22
2017 proposed number of positions	6	26	69	4	–	4	4	10
Proposed vacancy rate for 2017	17 New 35	8	41	0	–	0	25	25 New 35
National staff (Local level)								
2016 approved number of positions	19	40	39	18	2	58	8	33
2016 budgeted vacancy rate	9	2	35	5	0	5	0	5
Actual average vacancy rate for the period from January to August 2016	20	0	46	0	25	5	12.5	18
Actual vacancy rate as at 30 September 2016	5	3	49	0	0	3	25	18
Projected average vacancy rate for 2016 (January to December)	20	0	36	0	17	3	12.5	16
2017 proposed number of positions	19	40	49	18	2	58	8	75
Proposed vacancy rate for 2017	20 New 35	2	36 New 50	0	17	3	12.5	25 New 35

Mission	*UNOWAS*	*UNIOGBIS*	*UNSOM*	*UNRCCA*	*UNMC*	*UNSCOL*	*UNOCA*	*UNSMIL*
United Nations Volunteers								
2016 approved number of positions	10	39	—	—	—	—	—	2
2016 budgeted vacancy rate	International: 12 National: 0	20	—	—	—	—	—	3
Actual average vacancy rate for the period from January to August 2016	International: 14 National: 33	0	—	—	—	—	—	0
Actual vacancy rate as at 30 September 2016	0	25	—	—	—	—	—	0
Projected average vacancy rate for 2016 (January to December)	International: 0 National: 33	0	—	—	—	—	—	0
2017 proposed number of positions	11	49	—	—	—	—	—	12
Proposed vacancy rate for 2017	International: 5 National: 5 New: 35	0	—	—	—	—	—	25

Abbreviations: UNOWAS, United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel; UNIOGBIS, United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau; UNSOM, United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia; UNRCCA, United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia; UNMC, United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission; UNSCOL, Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon; UNOCA, United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa; UNSMIL, United Nations Support Mission in Libya

Note: En dash in the table (—) denotes a personnel category that is not applicable for that mission

[a] In 2016 UNSMIL military contingents were budgeted for six months (July-December) with a vacancy rate of 10 per cent. As of 30 September 2016 no military contingents were deployed. It is anticipated that the military contingents will deploy in January 2017.